AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

At page 4, please amend the paragraph beginning on line 31 as follow:

Fig. 5A shows the alignment of the deduced amino acid sequences (SEQ ID NO: 6, 7, and 8) of the human PAR3, human PAR1, and human PAR2. To indicate homology, gaps (represented by blank spaces) have been introduced into the five sequences. Transmembrane domains are overlined (TM1-7). Fig. 5B shows the alignment of the hirudin-like portion of human PAR1, PAR2, and PAR3 amino acid sequences (SEQ ID NO: 29, 30 and 31).

At page 21, please amend the paragraph beginning on line 13 and continuing at page 22 ending on line 9 as follow:

cDNAs were subcloned into the mammalian expression vector pBJ1. For receptor cleavage studies Cos 7 cells were transfected using DEAE-dextran and thrombin-mediated loss of M1 antibody (Kodak) binding to the FLAG epitope of the cell surface using a procedure described by Ishii et al. (Ishii, K. et al. (1993) *supra*). Over 95% of M1 antibody binding was transfection-dependent in this system. Cells were incubated for 5 min. at 37°C in the presence (open columns) or absence (closed columns) of 20nM thrombin (Fig. 6). For biochemical identification of the cleavage site, cleavage of soluble PAR3 amino terminal exodomain by thrombin was assayed as follows. A recombinant PAR3 soluble exodomain was prepared in which the amino terminal exodomain residues 21-94 were sandwiched between a translational start and hexahistidine tag (i.e. MG- [*PAR3* 21-94] -VEHHHHHH; where VEHHHHHH is SEQ ID NO:18). The recombinant protein was expressed as a soluble polypeptide in *E. coli*, purified, and analyzed before and after thrombin cleavage as previously described for the analogous region of PAR1 (Ishii, K. (1995) J. Biol. Chem. 270:16435-16440). Recombinant soluble amino terminal exodomain was cleaved in solution with 50nM thrombin for 1h at 37°C, then analyzed by SDS-PAGE. Even prolonged incubation with a high concentration of thrombin yielded

only one detectable cleavage event indicting that only one thrombin cleavage site exists in the PAR3 exodomain. Amino acid sequencing of the cleavage products revealed only a single new amino terminus with the sequence TFRG (SEQ ID NO: 28) (see Fig. 3, amino acids 39-42 of SEQ ID NO:6). Thus, thrombin recognizes and cleaves PAR3 in the amino terminal exodomain between amino acids K38 and T39 with high specificity.